ONLY ADVISORY. London, Jan. 14 .- It has been agreed that the Powers represented in the Conference on the Eastern Question shall not, by reason of their participation in the Conference, be held bound to enforce its con-

THE ENGLISH PRESS AGAINST GREECE. The press of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the attitude of Greece in insisting on repre

sentation in the Conference. ANOTHER SESSION-ABSENCE OF THE GRECIAN

MINISTER. PARIS, Jan. 14-EVENING .- The Conference on the Eastern Question held another session this afternoon. M. Rangabe, the Minister of Greece, was absent as before. The press of this city generally urge the continuance of the Conference. It is understood that the Greek Government is preparing a diplo matic circular to the Foreign Powers on the questions at issue.

SPAIN.

DULCE ASKING FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS. Madrid, Jan. 14.-The Government authorities received a dispatch yesterday from Dulce, the Captain-General of Cuba, asking for reënforcements. The General thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with 4,000 additional troops.

A TUMULT-THE SPANISH PRESS ON CUBA. A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday, growing out of a quarrel between the Liberal and Carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities, and the

The journals here urge the Government to use all means to strengthen the hands of Gen. Dulce in Havana, and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba, to render the possession of that island

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATER. GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The Prince of Wales Theater in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. No lives were lost.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. LONDON, Jan. 14.—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern has commenced to take on board the submarine cable of the Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected that she will sail in June next to lay the cable from Brest to the Ameri-

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

can coast.

The following is the most important portion of the speech announcing the rupture with Turkey, delivered by M. P. Delyanni, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Dec. 14:

ered by M. P. Delyanni, Greek Minister of Foreign Atlairs, at the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Dec. 11:

"GENTLEMEN: The Tirkish Government alleged that the emigration of the Cretans into Greece was not spontaneous, and that they desired to return to their country, meaning to prove thereby that the insurrection was over, and that security and order existed in Crete. The Porte employed several means to cause the return of the emigrants to the island, and did not hesitate to make great sacrifices to obtain this object. It will be readily understood that its representative addressed himself on this subject to the Hellente Government. But the hitter replied at once that in Greece there was complete liberty to come and go. Shortly afterward the Porte complained that obstacles were placed in the way of the exercise of this liberty. The Government mæle inquiries, and found that some Cretaus were detailing those of their countrymen who desired to leave, and that some of them even made use of force to prevent the latter's departure. The Greek Government thereupen took every necessary measure to render their departure free.

"Nevertheless the Porte was not satisfied, and complained that these measures were insufficient, and that it was necessary to employ force and other measures of coercion. The Government replied that it could not make use of means which were not permitted by the laws and institutions of the country. It will thus be seen that gradually our friendly relations became cooler, as the political plans of the Porte, which I have described, incessantly failed. Such was the state of things, and the Government was made to undergo great pressure, when the friendly Powers took up the cause of the Porte. Last Summer the Minister of France demanded, in an almost menacing manner, that the Cretan families should be sent back to the island. His dispatch was communicated by us to the other Powers, in couse-quence of the menacing terms in which it was conceived,

manded, in an almost menacing manner, that the Cretan families should be sent back to the island. His dispatch was communicated by us to the other Powers, in consequence of the menacing terms in which it was conceived, and, in consequence of this communication, an explanation was received from the Prench Government, which was of opinion that it had not given its demand a threatening attitude.

ening attitude.

"While we were engaged, as I have shown, in this struggle, there happened the affair of recruiting of Petropulaki, which produced a very great effect at Constantinople, and our Minister informed us at once that the Troite was meditating a rupture of diplomatic relations.

Then it was that the Minister of Turkey in this Then it was that the Minister of Turkey in the city addressed three notes on the subject of the extration of the Cretan families, and the recruiting

gration of the cream

Petropulaki."

"Allow me to read to you the reply of the Government

"Allow me to read to you the reply of the Government

Belvanni theu read the letter which "Allow me to read to you the reply of the Government to the Minister. M. Delyanni then read the letter which has already been published. When the Minister at Constantinople annonneed to me that a rupture was imminent, I telegraphed the fact to all our Ministers in Europe slating at the time that the reasons upon which the Porte grounded this measure were baseless, and that if the Ottoman Cabinet believed that it would thus be able to intimidate the Greek Government, it was greatly in error on that point. Thereupon, as I have already observed, ensued the intervention of the Great Powers and the other States. The same thing has occured in this instance. The Ministers of England, France, and Russia called upon me, acting upon the instructions of the Embassadors at Constantinople, to persuade me to make the Greek Government adopt the necessary measures, in compliance with the demands of the Porte. I answered them, as in the note which I have just read to you, in the negative, and added that this course of action ought rather to be taken with the Other foreign Ministers who had received no official instructions, the Greek Government addressed a note to the Ministers of the Great Powers, in reply to which the Ministers of the Great Powers, in reply to which the Ministers of the Great Powers, in reply to which the Ministers of the Great Powers, in reply to which the Ministers of the Great Powers, in reply to which the Ministers of the Great Powers declared they would lay the Greek note before their respective Governments."

ments."
At this point, and while awaiting the result of this course, the Turkish Minister addressed to us the following note. (The note which the Minister here read has also been published.)
"Before, however, I read you the reply which the Government decided upon addressing to the Turkish Minister, permit me to tell you what had transpired in the interval.

Minister, permit me to tell you what had transpired in the interval.

"As soon as it was known at Constantinople that the Porte was proceeding to break off diplomatic relations with Greece, the Ministers both there and here strove to persuade the Greek Government not to appear to refuse to accept the conditions which the Porte had proposed. Perhaps they thought that if those concessions were possible they should at once be made by the Greek Government, as representing the weaker state, without in any way compromising the dightity of the Crown or affecting the Cretan struggle. The Ministry perceiving that these counsels came from those powers at whose hands we had received benefits, and also from other friendly powers, sought to discover some means whereby it might allay the uneasiness of the powers. The council of Ministers deliberated at great length, and one sitting of the council, presided over by the King, lasted for six hours. However, all that only contributed to make it more obligatory upon us not to give such an answer as had been proposed by us; and we could not persuade ourselves that it was possible for us to reply in any other way than we had already done without appearing to yield to the injunctions of the Porte. Even supposing the ultimatum had been withdrawn, the affront would not have been less, and we could only reply in the manner I have read to you." [Loud cheers.]

The Minister in concluding, recommended union and concord in the present critical state of affairs, in order that Greece might emerge victorious from the struggle which she had not provoked.

LETTER FROM A BROTHER-IN-LAW TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from the Infante Don Henry of Bourbon (brother-in-law of Queen Isabella of Spain, and brother of the King) is addressed to the Provisional Government of Madrid:

visional Government of Madrid:

"GENTLEMEN: When I observe the feverish ambition which devours the Duke of Mon typensier; when I witness the explosion of pretensions hatched for many a year to take possession of the monarchical power in Epain—in Spain, free and independent, to which he returned without honor as a fugitive when his father, Louis Philippe, fell from the throne by that providential justice which marks chastisement on the brow of certain Kings; when everybody knows that he has no title and no right to our country, so jealous of its dignity, more than the hospitality which all civilized people accord to those who take refuge in it when driven from their own; when I examine this stranger, a prince without energy or elevation of character, and so full of vanity and selfishness that he thinks everything due to him, and that no one in the world should refuse him the distinguished honor of becoming his courtier; when his cupidity accepts with one hand the gifts and favors of Isabella II. and when ungrateful and traitorous, he strives with the other to usurn the place of his benefit with the other to usurn the place of his when his cupidity accepts with one hand the gifts and favors of Isabella II. and when ungrateful and traitorous, he atrives with the other to usurp the place of his benefactors who reposed full confidence in him; when I see him coldly speculating at a distance on the blood stained field of Alcolea, ready to rush, without, however, exposing himself to danger, on the spoils of Isabella, like the bird of prey on a dead body; when I find him at Lisbon watching for the favorable occasion of imposing himself on Spain, and impatiently counting the moments, and, after those moments calculated by him, settling with miserable niggardliness the accounts of his cook; when I see him, in so imperitinent and comical a fashion, dearing to meddle in the recent struggle which has left the noble and liberal city of Cadiz in mourning; and when, to crown this Orieanist conspiracy, I hear Spaniard, unworthy to bear that honorable title, proclaim the ridieulous and anti-national name of this stranger forced upon us as if it were the name of a hero, and when they thus trample under foot the ashes of the martyrs of Carral—the ashes of the litusticous thembers of the Spanish army anot by the treachery of the Madrid Government, delivered over to Louis Philippe—when I behold all this I cannot help asking what is the taliaman and what are the privileges of this pretender?

"I, who count more than 22 years of suffering and political persocution, of which Louis Philippe was the institute Legislature had no right to tax the people for the last the people for the substitute had no right to tax the people for the substitute had no right to tax the people for the substitute had no right to tax the people for the last the people for the substitutions; In the collipse was the institutions of the favorable over the last the favorable of the substitutions of the favorable over the last the favorable occasion of children in properly proposed by the had a surprise of power. The last the people of the state for the asamesance of pritical forms of the s

gator—I, who, without being enlpable, am banished from my country and from my home—feel indignant as a Spaniard, and as belonging to the Laberal party, at the unjust and unpatriotic privileges accorder to Montpen-sion.

"In the name of justice, I, who have never desired the place coveted by the intrineer of whom I speak—I, who would consider myself debased if I bore the title of Pretender, for my aspirations are those of the honest citizen who knows the high value of self-denial—I, who place the glory of Washington far higher than that of Casar—I address myself to the Provisional Government of the nation to be allowed to return to my country, and to humbly occupy, as I ever had the habit of doing, my rented apartment in Madrid, which contains the little I possess. "The remains of my parents, those of one of my children and of my wife, are in Spain; and those remains, so dear to me, call me near them. I do not, like Montpensier, seek a Crown—Montpensier who, in the possession of his many millions, might live contented and silent. All I ask for is the sunlight of my beloved native land—that air of country, of home, which every citizen who is

of his many minions, might of my beloved native land—that are of country, of home, which every cilizen who is free from crime has a right to enjoy.

"At the same time I demand from the equity of the Provisional Government another thing which is equally just—to be reinstated in the naval service to which I belong. The Duke of Montpensier being recognized as Field Marshal of the Spanish army, the representatives of the party for which I have so much suffered cannot hesitate to restore my sword to me, of which I was deprived by the vengeance and the tyranny of the Narvaez Ministry. For a demand so reasonable I appeal to the friendly relations subsisting between me and Gen. Prim at the time when he, like me, was exiled.

"Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of the estemn which is the result of every good action, and the testimony of my gratifude for the favorable opinion I have merited from yon.

"Partis, Dec. 21."

"Paris, Dec. 21."

Prince Henry was Vice-Admiral in the Spanish fleet more than 20 years ago.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

SUCCESSES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—PORT-AUPRINCE SOON TO BE ATTACKED.

HAYANA, Jan. 14.—The following news has
been received from Hayti: Gen. Alexis has captured
Fort St. Michnel, and it was reported that he had also
carried Fort Laberté, near Onanaminthe. All the positions captured by the forces of Salnave in the vicinity of
Jacmel, have been retaken by the Revolutionists. Several of the latter were killed during a recent engagement by the bursting of a cannon. The Revolutionary
armies had been greatly strengthened and were preparing
to attack Port-an-Prince and Gomaives. President Salnave at last accounts was at Petit Riviere, near Miragoane, with all the members of his Cabinet. On account
of the absence of the President from Port-au-Prince, the
French Admiral had been unable to effect any atrangement with the Haytlan Government.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of the Union League Club was held last evening. Besides the regular ticket, printed on rose-colored paper, there was opposition ticket in the field, modestly mounted on white. Over four hundred votes were polled, of which the white ticket received about 120. But voting the white ticket was but one channel for the expression of divergent opinion. The red ticket was scratched without ceremony or moderation. consequently the work of counting the votes was long and difficult. The result was not announced until after one o'clock. All hose on the regular ticket were elected, except Thomas N. Dale, candidate for Vice-President, and Frank E. Howe, candidate for member of the Executive Committee. The candidates for President, Treasurer, and Secretary were the same on both tickets. The following is a omplete list of the officers elected:

complete hist of the officers elected:

President, John Jay. Vice-Presidents. Charles Buffer, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Samuel B. Ruggles, Cyrus W. Field, George Griswold, Marshall O. Roberts, Alex. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Eltiott C. Cowdin, Wm. J. Hoppin, Wm. H. Fogg, George W. Blunt. Secretary, J. Langdon Ward. Trerawer, George Cabot Ward. Executive Committee—John A. Wecks, Theodore Roosevelt, Daniel F. Appleton, Charles S. Smith, Salem H. Wales, John H. Hall, Charles L. Tiffany, William T. Blodgett, J. Fred. Plerson, Joseph H. Choate, Wm A. Fitzugh, Tim. G. Churchill, B. Butler, Cs. Dennison, C. G. Judson. Committee on Admissions—N. Pendleton Hosack, Albon P. Mann, Parker Handa, Jeremiah Lothrop, Nathaniel Hayden, Wm. H. Haxwell, Edward M. Townsend. Committee on Publications—Rush C. Hawkins, Isaac Ames, Benjamin Collins, Sinclair Tousey, George E. Butler, Granville P. Hawes, Henry Whitin, Library Committee, Albert Mathews, Peter McMartin, Edward Walker, Elibert Mathews, Peter McMartin, Edward Walker, Elibert Mathews, On Committee of Art.—George P. Putnam, Vincent Colyer, Worthington Whittredge, John F. Kensett, John Q. A. Ward, Samuel P. Avery, George A. Baker.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the sixth article of the by-laws requiring them to report their proceedings, and to recommend such measures as they may deem advisable, respectfully report that the Club now have on their roll 1,326 resident and non resident members.

On the 25th day of March the Club held their last meeting in the old Club-House'on Union-square, and the even-ing was devoted to a review, by the older members of the Association, of the historic memories of the spot. The Club will learn with pleasure that the Art Committee propose to order a painting of the building by an accomplished artist commemorating the departure of the first regiment raised by the Club, the 20th U. S. Regiment of colored troops.

OPENING OF THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE. On Tuesday, the 24 day of April last, the Club-House on Madison-square was opened to the members. The anticipations expressed by the Committee in their last annual report have been more than realized. The ample accommodations afforded by the house have enabled the Committee to arrange the restaurant upon a basis equal in its appointments and cuisine to any establishment in the country, and to give increased facilities to every department of the Club, while the possession of the hall with its large space for meetings and entertainments, has filled a want long felt by the members of the Club. It will be perceived that the increase in the membership during the year has mearly reached the limit of the capacity of the Club-House as at present occupied. In view of the increased applications for membership, the extent and the variety of the accommodations afforded to the members, and the large accumulation of property by the Association, the Committee believe the time has arrived when it is expedient to increase the amount of the initiation fee.

The finances of the Club continue in a sound condition. The reserved fund invested in Government bonds amounting to \$14,000 remains the same as at our last annual report. The large disbursements during the present year, and the application of the militation fees to the sinking fund for the liquidation of the primitation fees to the sinking fund for the liquidation of the present Club House, and the alterations of the building, amounting to \$13,753.93, the balance has been applied to the current expenses of the Club for the past year.

The amount of bonds issued by the Club for furnishing the present house amounted to \$10,000. Of these bonds there remains now \$19,000 unpaid, with a credit in the hands of the treasurer of \$1,725 applicable to their liquidation. It may safely be predicted that the whole bonded debt will be extinguished within one year from the opening of the Club House.

It is with peculiar satisfaction the Committee recall the cordial cooperation and hearty friendship existing with our kindred associations in other cities. To the Union League of Philadelphis, especially, are our acknowledgments due for the liberal hospitality bestowed by them upon a delegation from this Club on the occasion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention in October, the more gratifying as it was but a repetition of similar kind offices performed in the country, and to give increased facilities to every department of the Club, while the possession of the hall

offices performed in previous years.

The guests of the Club have been more numerous than

The guests of the Club have been more numerous than in any former year. Bessie our own candidates, Grant. Colfax, and Griswold, who have been always welcomed with enthusiasm, hundreds of gentlemen from the North, East, South, and West, visitors from across the sea, including our friend, Prof. Goldwin Smith, now temporarily residing in our State, and members of the Chinese Embassy, have shared the courtesies of the Club. Some who have thus come to us have joined our roll as non-resident members, and this class, which will give a cosmopolitan character to its rooms, will add also to the social and political influence of the Club throughout the Continent.

social and political influence of the Club throughout the Continent.

Pleasant as is the retrospect of the past year, yet we are called upon to mourn the loss of many of our associates: Benjamin W. Bonney, stricken down in our very midst almost e'er the echo of his voice had died from our Hall. Henry H. Elliott and Dudley B. Fuller, associated with us from the origin of the Club; Henry A. Colt, to whose continued liberality the records of our Library Committee bear deserved testimony, and our much lamented members. A. H. Burr, Wm. O. Bird, Geo. A. Bock, and Edward McComber.

OPPOSITION TO SECTARIAN PURPOSES.

Among the important movements of the Club, since its last annual meeting, was its decided and effectual remonstrance to the Legislature against certain sectarian appropriations in an act for charitable and public purposes, originating in the Assembly at the jinstigation of the

propriations in an act for charitable and public purposes, originating in the Assembly at the instigation of the Common Council of this city. The appropriations were chiefly to Roman Catholic churches in New-York and Brooklyn, for the support of schools under their charge; and the Club, in one of a series of resolutions, declared:

"That these appropriations to particular religious societies for the education of children, by teachers of their own appointment, in private schools of a theologic character are not in any proper sense appropriations for charitable and public purposes, but for private and sectarian code, and that they are in direct violation of the spirit of the Counting the common school system, and in disregard of the spirit of the Counting the common school system, and in disregard of the spirit of the Counting the common school system, and in disregard of the spirit of the Counting the common action of the purposes would be, in our opinion, oppressive and unjout."

The Club further deprecated the introduction of the religious question into our schools and politics as in vio-

the benefit of religious bodies, and the protest of the Club which was widely reprinted throughout the State, was carnestly responded to by the people, and the Assembly bill was amended by the omission of its most objectionable appropriation.

It will be essential to watch closely the budgets

enlightened and prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Another question of wide interest upon which the Club spoke frankly, while it has preserved its traditional policy of speaking but seldom, and then only in reference to matters of public importance, was the Impeachment of the President. When the Impeachment had been ordered by the House, the Club unanimously declared their helief "that whatever might be the judgment of the high Court of Impeachment, it would be calmiy accepted.

OUR NATIONAL POLITICS.

In the field of national politics and the cause of the country the Club has pursued its traditional policy with vigor and success. The past year, which in the election of Grant secured all for which we had fought, will rank among the most eventful in the history of the Republic, and in view of the inevitable influence of American example upon Europe on the one hand, and Asia on the other, it may rank in the future annals of human progress are received in the history of the world.

other, it may rank in the future annals of human progress as an eroch in the history of the world.

The circumstances that gave to the Presidential election its unusual importance were none the less significant because they were unexpected. Nearly four years had passed since the surrender at Appenratiox, and the assasiuntion of Lincoln had lifted to his seat one, who after making the land resound with his iteration of the sentment, which he expressed to a Committee of this Club, that treason must be punished and made odious, because the champion of the traitors whom he had denounced, contemned Congress as an unconstitutional body, strove to delay and defeat their work of Reconstruction, and railled the scattered forces of Seconsion in all sections, for the overthrow of the patriotic party by whom the country has been saved, whose principles he had professed, and by whose votes he had been elected.

whom they had chosen and trusted, endeavered to obtain relief by the Constitutional method of Impeachment, and having failed in this by a single vote, although a majority of the Senate affirmed his guilt, they approached the elecutive.

They met at Chicago on the 21st of May, acciared dis-tinctly their national principles and nominated by accia-mation their great leader, who had brought the war to a conclusion, and who had won not alone the regard and affection of his loyal countrymen, but the re-spect of the brave Rebels whom he had so ancered, and who had wondered nike at his power and his magnanimity.

This Club, with its usual promptitude, ratified unan

mously the platform and nominations, raised to their flagstaff the names of Grant and Coffax, and entered into the campaign with a spirit akin to that which had inspired their action throughout the war.

In entering into the Presidential valipalan, as the last concluding battle of the war for the right and honor of the Republic, the Club was not unmindful of that article of the association which makes it "the duty of the Club to resist and expose corruption, and promote reform in our national, State, and municipal affairs, and to cievate the idea of American citizenship." On the recommendation of the Executive Committee a select committee was appointed to receive and disburse such moneys as might be intrusted to them in promoting by proper means the triumph of republican principles, and in the circular addressed by them to the members they said:

"They deem it proper to remark, in regard to the disposition of the moneys, that daily reminied as we are by the business and corruption of

cities understand aright the magnitude and significance of the approaching contest."

The election of Grant upon the Republican platform, whose principles he accepted without reserve, is the reaffirmance by the American people of their national severeignty and the repudlation of that hereitaal State sovereignty which, even in his day, Washington was tempted to denounce as a "monster," and which, in ours, has proven its title to the name. The attempt to dissolve the Union was immediately followed by the virtual abrogation of all State rights by the military despotts of Richmond, and the country learned that the National Government had a new claim to regard as the efficient guardian of the constitutional rights of the several States, and their only bulwark against anarchy and tyraumy. History has strikingly vindicated the wisdom of Washington and his great associates in the Convention which framed the Constitution, when, in presenting their work to Congress, they said: "In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which apwork to Congress, they said: "In all our denocrations of this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involve our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence." The Presidency of Gen. Grant will restore to iscence. "The Presidency of Gen. Grant will restore the Government the harmony and efficiency which it halacked since the accession of Mr. Johnson, and the reconstruction of the Southern States at last accomplished, as suring order and protection to all classes, the return of the nearly to the pursuits of industry and their bount. suring order and protection to an classes, the return of the people to the pursuits of industry and their bounti-ful crops of corn and cotton give promise of the rapid advance of that portion of the Republic, and of its early ability to hear its share of the expenses of the Gov-ernment. Those expenses, under our new President, will be reduced by a wise and systematic economy, and by the prompt expulsion of the official thieves of the whisky and other rings, who have so long plun-dered with inpunity. The threatening advance of legislative corruption which this Club has resolutely de-nounced without regard to party, and the persistent of egislative corruption which this Chib has resolutely de-nounced without regard to party, and the persistent ef-forts of an unscrupulous party, bent upon national repu-fication, as urged in the last message of Mr. Johnson with-out regard to American honor or American credit, afford a double motive for sternly resisting all attempts, how-ever gign the to procure national or State subsidies to

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW-YORK In the election of the ad of November, and the gratify ing popular majorities for the party of National faith and a restored Union, the official returns of this Stan and a restored Union, the official returns of this Stan and a restored Union, the official returns of this State arrayed New York, by an apparent majority, on the side of anarchy and repudiation. The Club, on the succeeding evening, resolved that in their deliberate judgment a large majority of the legal voters of the State voted for Grant, Colfax, and Griswold, and that the vote of the majority had been overruled and subverted by wholesale fraud.

imajority had been overrised and subverted by wholesale fraud.

A Special Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and take such measures as they might deem expedient. The gentlemen intrusted with this duty opened an office, employed counsel, issued an address to the people, and soon accumulated a body of evidence that placed beyond question the fact of a gigantic conspiracy to carry the State by the fraudulent manufacture, sale, and distribution of pretended certificates of naturalization, followed by fraudulent registration on a vast scale, and fraudulent repeating by gangs employed for the purpose. The refusal of the Clerks of the Courts, whose scal was borne by these certificates, to allow an inspection The refusal of the Cierks of the Courts, whose seal was borne by these certificates, to allow an inspection of their records of naturalization, and the femporary suspension of the power of the United States District Court in the matter, by the divided opinion of the Justices in the case of Rosenberg, who had been indicted for naturalization frauds, decided the Committee to submit the matter to Congress as the proper nower to investigate such a crime. A subcommittee, consisting of the President and Col. Cannon went to Washington, and presented to that body an elaborate memorial on the subject, which by each House was ordered to be printed. In the Senate it was, upon motion of Senator Morgan, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the House it was referred to a select committee of seven, who were ordered to inquire into the matter therein alleged, with power to send for persons and papers. This Committee, consisting of the Hon, Messrs, Dawes, Dickie, Hopkins, Elair, Kerr, and Ross, came the next week to New-York, where they have since been sitting. The testimoty aircady taken is in the hands of the printer, and the Committee will probably soon make a partial report upon the subject of the naturalization frands, with a view to action thereon by the present Congress.

A careful memorial to Congress suggesting various esent Congress.

A careful memorial to Congress suggesting various

A careful memorial to Congress suggesting various changes in the existing naturalization code has been propared by a special committee of the Club, of which Mr. Geo. B. Butler is Chairman, and it has been widely and successfully circulated for signatures by another special committee, of which Gen. Rush C. Hawkins is Chairman, and it is, perhaps, desirable that the subject should be acted upon while the whole country is awake to its importance.

The Executive Committee beg to conclude their report by recommending the passage by the Club of the resolu-

The Executive Committee beg to conclude their report by recommending the passage by the Club of the resolution hereto appended, approving the economical policy of the President elect, sugersting a higher standard in the civil service, and returning to Congress the thanks of the Club for its prompt compliance with the request of the Club for a Select Committee.

1. Resolved, That this Club, representing largely the commercial, manufacturing, financial, and industrial interests of the national metropolis, bull with great satisfaction the sentiment attributed to the Presidence idea that all subsidies to private corporations for works of local importance should be supenited until the resence of the national hardening with its acknowledged position as a first-class power.

2. Resolved, That we regard as detrinectal to the intional character and the public interests the existing system of appointments to office by the National Government simply upon undividual recommendation, and with no procer guarantee of the peculiar fitness of the candidate for the special dilies of the office, he as to fill. That we warmly approve of the introduction of competitive examination into the civil acrice as reheving candidates from the degrating occasily of personal patranage, as opening wide the doors to all classes of American citizens—furnishing to the Government guarantees of the character, learning, and adultily of the employes, and preventing the displacement of valuable experts for partisan purposes.

3. Resolved. That the thanks of the Club are due to the House of

purposes.

3. Mesoired. That the thanks of the Club are due to the House of Representatives for their prompt compliance with the request of this body, made on behalf of thousands of extress throughout the State, for the appointment of a Select Committee of Investigation into the franks committed in the State of New York at the recent election. And that this resolution he communicated by the President of the Club to Mr. Spraker Coltar, with the respectful expression of our hope that the House will confer upon the Committee any additional power that may be found acceptany for the thorough performance of their most important sorth.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP—NOMINATION OF MR. CUMBACK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus to high nominated Lieut. Gov. Cumback for United States Senator. Gen. Gresham was renominated for Agent of the State at New-York. forwarded to all the principal cities in the United States THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14.—Democratic members of the Legislature to-night, in caucus, nominated as their candidate for United States Benator, the Hon. A. P. Gould of Thomaston. and Canadas, and, stimulated by the hope of sharing in the promised reward for his apprehension, scores of lynx-eyed policemen are scanning the arrivals and departures at their Prespective cities, or searching through the

POLITICAL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CONCERNING OGEECHEE.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8 .- The origin of the late troubles on the Ogeechee, which have been so mon-strously exaggerated in the accounts sent North, as well as in the public estimation here, was a difficulty between the employers and the negroes on the rice plantation of Messrs. Middleton, Tucker and Lapham, as to their respective shares of the crop. The negroes believing respective shares of the crop. The negroes believing themselves defrauded, finally seized on a part of the rice then ready for market. The employers at once secured in Savannah warrants for their arrest, on the charge of their. The difficulty became the subject of general talk and great excitement prevailed in the city. Finally the Sheriff set out to make the arrests, accompanied by two deputies; but, encountering a gang of riotous negroes, failed to make any arrests and returned in a state of great trepidation. Immediately the most alarming reports were apread, the newspapers caught up by two deputies; but, encountering a gang of riotous negroes, failed to make any arrests and returned in a state of great trepidation. Immediately the most alarming reports were spread, the newspapers caught up the big item and m blazing head-lines made of it a first-class sensation. The negroes from all the plantations were reported to have thoroughly organized themselves, reinforced by those from adjoining counties and from South Carelina. The roads were reported as being picketed even to the hinits of Savannah; while men living in the vicinity of the Oroschee were reported as murdered and their wives and children taken captive and outraged, and the mass of the people were wild with excitement. Double-barrieled gans, revolvers, muskets, and ammunition were hunted up, private and public meetings were called, at one of which it was determined that a "possee conitatus" should accompany the sheriff the following day. Accordingly summons were issued to about 400 citizons, commanding them to appear at the Atlantic and Guif Railroad Depot at 5 o'clock, armed, to assist the sheriff to execute the law. About 150 armed men answered this summons, and started on a train furnished by the Ordinary. There was more whisky than prudence manifested, and upon arriving at Station No. 1 an indiscriminate firing took place from the cars, the only apparent object being a small negro boy, who ran for his life, and fortunately succeeded in saving it. The Sheriff at this juncture expostulated with his posse, and some wise heads being along, it was determined that this evident violation of haw in firing upon an innocent, unarmed negro iad, had made the expedition unlawful, and it returned, the Sheriff being londly and freely denounced as a coward. A mass meeting was next called. Notices were issued, requesting all merchants, railroad companies, manufacturers, and mechanies, to allow their capploy is who might enroll leave of absence to go to the

committees were raised to procure arms, horses, and the shews of war.

Wild rumor grew apace, and a war of extermination seemed inevitable, when, happy thought! all these horrors were averted by a prudent council, and an order for the military to take the heater in hand. Pricked thus, the whole bubble burst, and the inflated insurrection collapsed as rapidly as the wild excitement of the cutzens. A major rides out unattended, announces himself, and a number of those against whom warrants had been issued come in and deliver themselves up. Everything is now quiet, no blood has been or will be shed, aimed restatance to the law has ceased. Our jail is chock full of Ogeechee negroes. The cost to the county will be a considerable sum of money, which can be ill spared at this time. The parties who stole the Sheriff's and his deputies' pistois have been identified. Writs of habeas corpus have been issued in several cases, and "ilw mud order committees were raised to procure arms, horses, and the have been issued in several cases, and "law and ord reign. The military are still encamped on the scene the original disturbance, and report all quiet. LEO

Among the candidates, or possible candidates, for U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, in place of Mr. Doolittle, according to The Milwaukee Sentinel, are the Hon. C. C. Washburne of LaCrosse, M. H. Carpenter of Milwaukee, Horace Rublee of The State Journal, Madison; O. H. Waldo of Milwaukee, Gov. Fairchild, Edward Salomon of Milwaukee, Anthony Van Wyck of Kenocha, and others-

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, a Rebel sheet, has apparently discovered that the "Ku-Klux" investment does n't pay, and calls for its suppression by public opinion in such violently emphatic type that we should e strongly inclined to believe it very much in carnest, only for the fact that its demand is preceded by a column of excuses for making the demand. Its lame and impo tent apology amounts to not much more than the asser tion that the organization was preceded and provoked by the Know-Nothings, the Wide-Awakes, and Loyal Longuers, and more especially by something that poor Parson Brownlow had said or done, which reminds one of the excuse given by a captured Rebel for the assault on Fort Sumfer, viz : That there were some Abolitionists up in Massachusetts and Vermont. The Portland (Me.) Press thus recapitulates

the facts in relation to the Legislative caucus which ominated the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for United States Senator:

Senator:

First: In the caucus Hannibal Hamilin received 75 votes, Lot M. Morrill 74 votes, and there was one climit piece of paper. Second: The Constitution of Maine, art. 2, sec. 1, provides that "elections shall be by written ballot. Therei: The revised statutes; chap. 4, sec. 22, provides that "no ballot-shall be received unders in writing or printing," and the revised statutes also provide that blanks shall not be causted. Fourth: The Committee charged with the duty of counting the votes decided, before they had any knowledge of the manner in which the result would not be counted to increase the aggregate vote. Fifth, the member who threw the blank intended to throw it, and did not intend to vote for either candidate. He asked for no opportunity to correct a mistake and wished for none. Sixth, the whole number of coles thrown was 10, and the 75 votes cast for Hamilin constituted a clear majority of the whole number and that gentleman was nominated. Seventh, all disinterested parties, in the State and out of the State, upon receiving an account of the proceedings of the caucus, assumed at once that the gase was settled and that Hamilin was the nominee for Somator—and that, too, whether they had previously been in favor of his nomination or not. in favor of his nomination or not

THE ROGERS MURDER.

FACTS AND THEORIES-THE SEARCH FOR THE CONVICT ASSASSIN-THE PRISONER TALLENT -WHAT THE POLICE THINK-THE MUR-DERED MAN. Not since the celebrated murder of Dr. Bur-

dell in his own residence, No. 31 Bond-st., has a crime

been perpetrated in this city that has created the same amount of general interest as the killing of Mr. Rogers. It is talked of at the breakfast-table, on the street, in the public conveyances, and morning and evening the papers re closely scanned to see if any new trace of the mur derer or his companion has been discovered. The most ridiculous and fanciful theories have been started, as well as many that are plausible, and just at present the police seem to be as much puzzled as the general public. Some few clews they have, which, they say, faithfully followed up, will ultimately lead to the arrest of the right man, who has taken the niarm and fled the city. His whereabouts some of the Police profess to know, but as a thierand murderer "on the wing" is a difficult personage to follow, many are inclined to doubt this statement. Others, again, believe that one of the men now under arrest is the right man, and that subscquent events will prove this to be true. There is one man whom it is believed could, if he chose, tell who committed the assault on Mr. Rogers. This important witness is James Tallant, arrested a few days ago, and now confined in the Mercer-st. police station. As has been stated, he is very reticent, and when approached on the subject refuses all information, declaring that he knows nothing whatever of the matter. Of all those now under arrest as principals or witnesses he is by far the most intelligent. Quiet and shrewd, he allows no unguarded word to escape him, and is never discomposed. Any passing allusion to the subject of the murder, or the information that some other person has been arrested as a principal or witness, elicits no response whatever. He was for many years a member of the celebrated Nineteenth-st. gang that infested Seventhave. from Fourteenth to Twenty-first-sts., rendering it unsafe for passers at a late hour-the same gang who murdered Policeman Walker three years ago when he attempted to arrest one of their number. Several years ago Patrolman (now Fire Commissioner) Monmonth B. Wilson, attempted to arrest one of this gang, whom he had detected in the commission of a crime. He was set upon by the accomplices of the prisoner, among whom was Tallent, and the latter struck Officer Wilson on the head with a cart-wrung, causing a wound from the effect of which he did not recover for a long time. From these facts it may readily be perceived that he is no ordinary thief, but a cool and determined villain. Mention has been made of the search for a convict who made his escape from Sing Sing Prison about two months ago by secreting himself in the hold of a sloop, and who is supposed to be the writer of the letter, the envelope of which was found in the pocket of the coat tern from the murderer during his struggle with Mr. Rogers. This man is believed to be the real murderer, and accordingly a most active search has been made for him. It has been definitely ascertained

that he came to this city when he escaped from Sing Sing; but where he went on his arrival, and what were his haunts during the interval that elapsed between his arrival and the commission of the assault upon Mr. Rogers, is something the police have not yet been able to ascertain. It is quite certain that he did not mangic with his old comrades, the Nineteenth-st. gang, as the police of that precinct were on the lookout for him, having heard of his escape. Two weeks before the mur-der he was seen in the Bowery by one of his former ac-qualitances, but no conversation passed between them, and therefore no information was gained. It is believed that he was for a time with the desperate crowd who infest the Eighteenth Ward, in the vicinity of Third ave. and Eighteenth or Twentieth-sts. Officers are on his track, and only by a lucky combination of circumstances can be escape, as the description of his person, obtained from the prison officials, is perfect. This description has salready been

haunts of vice for the one to whom circumstances point

Officer Harris of the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday found the cook and one of the deck-hands of the sloop on which the accused made his escape from Sing Sing. Their statements were taken by Capt. Caffrey, and they were then allowed to depart. Their addresses were taken n order that they might be procured at any time that their services were needed. These statements Capt. Caffrey declines to make public, but it is understood that they merely give a detailed description of his appearance at that time. Whether or not they knew he was an escaped convict, and if so, why they did not give him into

caped convict, and if so, why they did not give him into custody does not appear.

There still seems to be a want of harmony among the parties of Police engaged in the search, no two of them thinking alike. One party believes that this convict lastmentioned is without doubt the real murderer. Another is equally positive that one of those under arrest is the man is wrife a third is not certain that an entirely new man—one unthought of at the present time, and living directly under the eye of the Police—may prove to be the murderer. Amid such a multiplicity of counsel and counter-opinions, is it any wonder that the affair is involved in mystery, not only to the general public, but to those engaged in the search, and who are supposed to be possessed of sources of information that should make the matter more clear?

THE POLICE VIEW OF THE CASE. THE POLICE VIEW OF THE CASE.

the matter more clear?

THE POLICE VIEW OF THE CASE.

From an interview with a high police official last evening, the police view of the case appeared to be as follows: That since the adjournment of the Coroner's inquest, many false rumors have been circulated, by noted law-breakers, either to thwart the exertions of the detectives, or to lead the reporters of the journals astray merely for the fam of the thing. A distinguished police officer maintains that not a particle of evidence at present exists which has been taken since the adjournment of the inquest, and timat from all appearances the proposed inquest of the 19th inst. will have to be postponed; that the only true evidence ever published in the newspapers since the melancholy event was that which transpired during the inquest; and that even last night they had some difficulty in persuading the reporters to refrain giving publimity to a statement that a Boston detective had discovered the other part of the garment torn from the person of one of the morderers. That the New-York detectives engaged on the case are men of distinguished ability, who are giving heart and soul to the matter, and that it is unjust to stigmatise them as worthless, when they are doing their utmost in the cause of public safety. The police also say that the public has been led to believe the murder was perpetrated in broad daylight, which is not the fact, in proof of which refer to the almanac, which shows that the sun rose at 7.5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult, the day of the marker, whereas the marker was committed at 45 o'clock. The morning was forgy. An officer on duty in Tweifth-st. recently remarked that he very rarely observed any person in Tweifth-st., even coming out of the hotel opposite the markered man's residence, daring the five minutes before seven o'clock any morning. They also think that there may be some truth in the supposition that the prisoner Tallant is one of the assassions, for the marker of the coat in the possession of Capt. ing. They also think that there may be some truth in the supposition that the prisoner Tallant is one of the assassins, for the arm of the coat in the possession of Capt. McCaffrey corresponds in length with that of the coat on the person of the prisoner; and, if the parts were placed together, the coat would be an excellent fit. Those who are acquainted with Tallant have no doubt but that from his previous antecedents he would be likely to commit any desperale doed. He has frequently committed strange acts to procure money, when under the influence of liquer—the pawning of almost his entire wardrobe being one of the most innocent. It is mysterious that he should have called, as he says at 5 o'clock in the after noon, to give himself up, when he could not have read of the affair in the evening paper, and strange that he should have postponed the surrender till one o'clock at night. The reason why the searches and the Mayor's proclamation were directed to James Logan was that information was received from the U.S. recruiting station, that on the morning following the indiscreet publications of the reason. The World was Logan was the tentre of the reason. that information was received from the U.S. recruiting station, that on the morning following the indiscreet publication of the news in The World, such a James Logan was found carnestly desiring to enlist; and prior to the offair. Logan had been satisfactorily heard of and seen every day. Logan can now give no reason for attempting to enlist. The police also aliege that excitement in murder cases always attains its highest pitch when the person murdered occupied a high social position; that although they have been much blamed for not succeeding better with this case, there would have been no comment had another been added to the list of wretches recently murdered, who resided in the nitricus of the Sixth Ward. It is also symmised at police headquarters, that there are a few persons who must know or the marderers, but that they will refrain from giving information until the reward be considerably argumented. The houses in the vicinity of Rogers's residence have been visited and intenting the control of the verificits have been found teinity of Rogers's readenees have been visited and in-pulries made, but none of the residents have been found who were witnesses of the deed.

THE MURDERED MAN.

THE MURIDERED MAN.

Mr. Rogers was the principal witness against Dr. Graham of the St. Nicholas ho nicide of Mr. Lowering, and Dr. Graham was convicted on his testimony. That homicide happened early in the morning. After Dr. Graham was pardoned from the State Prison, he was killed

homicide happened early in the morning. After Dr. Graham was pardoned from the State Prison, he was killed in a New Orleans street breil.

Mt. Rogors was insured but a few days before his death for \$15,600, \$5,000 of this was paid by Carpenter & Eaton of No. 22 Union-square, for the Washington Life Insurance Company. He was insured through them in the Traders of Hartford for \$10,000. This will be a great help to the family of the murdered man, and afford another illustration of the wisdom of life insurance.

SKATING.

MASQUERADING ON THE ICE. The Empire Skating Rink, at the corner of Third-ave, and Sixty-third-st., was last evening the scene of a fashionable bal masque, the first of a series of such weekly carnivals. In the forenoon the ice was in mag-

nificent condition, but a south-west wind came on about 11 o'clock, which caused a slight moisture at the surface, which continued during the day, and rather marred the pleasures of the evening. The company began to arrive stream of visitors poured in continuously. The entire number during the evening fell very little short of 3,000 T. W. Beek J. J. Cisco. stream of visitors poured in continuously. The entire number during the evening fell very little short of 3,000 persons, the proportion of the sexes being about equal. The maskers, however, formed but a very small assisty of those present. Mrs. Jackson, in the costame of an Indian maden, and Miss Jackson as a flower girl, were among the first cemers to the ley domain, and for an honor their unrivaled performance of some of the pretiest figures commanded attention on all sides. James Meade, the champion, soon joined in, and gave some extraordinary specimens of his shill. Alderman Roberts of the Nineteenth Ward appeared in the character of a demon; he was attended by several satable satellites. The entire group created quite a furore. Mr. Thompson, in the character of a Hisernian lady, excited much laughter. His or her familiarity with every stylish gent with very nobby cames provoked unconburk were also centers of attraction. The regular programme of the evening began, at \$2.50, within grand march discoursed by a very fine orchestra of it pieces. The foliowed quadrilles, unzourkas, pelkas, &c. The dancing was not confined to the skaters, but was enjoyed by thousands of visitors who preferred to confine their operations to the spacious platforms which surround the risk. The amusements were kept up with unflagging interest until 3 o'clock this morning. The arrangements of the owners of the rink appeared to give entire satisfaction. In consequence of the slight drawback on account of the dampness of the rink, lighted up with eighteen hundred lights, blended with the maskers' varied costumes, produced a very fine comp d'ocil. It is intended to continue these carnivals cach Thursday evening, during the pleasure of good Father Frost.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S.—"The Gay Lothario" is one of the characters in Eowe's tragedy of "The Fair Penitent," and is so called because he is a licentious pleasure-seeker. Rowe's dramatic works are scarce, and there is no modern edition of them, but you can probably procure an old copy through Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

New-York.

E. C. Stover.—There is no American edition of E. C. Storer.—There is no American edition of Motley's works in crown octavo. There is an English edition in that form, but it cannot be imported with-out violation of the laws of copyright, for which the

edition in that form, but it cannot be imported without violation of the laws of copyright, for which the penalty is fine and confiscation.

Inquirer.—If your subscription to a daily paper commission of the large you pestage from the first, nor when next April comes around can he oblige you to pay a full quarter's postage for the five days your subscription will still have to run. The rate of postage on a newspaper published six times a week is 30 cents a quarter, payable in advance for a term of not less than three months, nor more than one year, but the postmaster has no right to divide up the year into quarters to suit himself.

Old Subscriber.—The affairs of the North American Trust and Banking Company were closed several years ago. There were no assets.

Anthony P.—If you can prove that you are the righful heir to £10,000 in New-Castle, England, you had better go to England, with evidence of your identity, and employ a good lawyer. If you cannot do that, write to the American Consul at Newcastle, and ask him to find ont what there is in your case.

Homer.—The post-office address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is Brooklyn, N. Y.

Subscriber.—If your debtor has promised in writing to pay your bill as rendered, that is sufficient evidence of the validity of your claim. You can instruct a lawyer to prosecute, and if you get judgment the amount can be collected without much delay, provided the debtor has property upon which the Sheriff's officers can levy.

J. L. L.—A man who has lived five years in Washington, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed intent.

the Sheriff's officers can levy.

J. L. A man who has lived five years in Wash-

J. L. L.—A man who has lived five years in Washington, working at his trade, and acquired a fixed residence there, has lost his right to vote in the State in which he previously resided.

John MacMullen, No. 200 Broadway.—In the case you mention the man robbed, being a non-resident, was detained in order that a complaint might be made against the robbers. This the man declined to do, however, when the trial came on and all the parties have been discharged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Land dull; Tierce, 19[c.; Keg. 20] 279c. Whasy firm, quiet, and changed.

Wilminoton, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 474c. Rosin steady (Trule Turpentine declined to \$2.150\footnote{2} 255. Tar steady at 472 25. Cotton quiet and steady at 274\footnote{2} 255. Tar steady at 472 25. Cotton quiet and steady at 274\footnote{2} 275.

Avuers, Gs., Jan. 14.—Cotton market Gruer; sales of 867 bales; receipts, 762 bales; Middhugs, 20c.

8at Annan, Gs., Jan. 14.—Cotton opened active, became excited, and closed quiet but firm, Middlings, 20c.; also of 2,350 bales; receipts, 2,140 bales; exports coasswise 1,550, to France 1,550 bales.

8an Francisco, Jan. 14.—Floor in light export demand; quotations are unchanged. Wheat, \$1.70\overline{D}\$ 30. Local Tenders, 74.

Goodall's Playing Cards, new designs. Trade supplied by

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for Cam mu and all Diseases of the Kidnera. For Sale by Druggista Deport, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DAY-GREEN-On Thursday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. George R. Day of Parerson, Ellis T. Day of Jersey City, to Meliasa, eldes daughter of Edward Green, esq., of this city.

NASH-PETERS-On Thursday, Jan 14, at the residence of L. B. Wing, Clinton-ave, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D. William A. Nash to Alice J. Peters, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SILLECK—EARL—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rey, A. E. Keitredge, Heary G. Silleck, Jr., to Frances Emma, daughter of Robert Earl, esq., all of this city. No caris.
WILDMAN-COWPERTHWAITE-At Deabury, Conn., on Wedges
day, Jan. 13, 1869, Arthur D. Wildman to Miss Leora C., edicat daughter of George E. Cowperthwaite, esq., of Danbury. No caris.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BECHSTEIN-At Yorkers, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13. Edwin Clarence, compact child of Frederick and Mary E Bechatein, aged 5

BIRNEY-At her residence in Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Birney, mife of the late James G. Birney, and daughter of the late Col. Wim Fitthingh of Hampton, Livingston County, N. Y., aged 65 years. CARLISLE—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, James Carlisle, in the 85th

CARLISLE-On Tauralay morning, Jan. 14, James Carliste, in the Stabyear of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 16th last, at 12 o'clock m., from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Churria, West Twenty-third-st, near Eightheave.

ESSUP-On Monday, Jan. 11, 1869. Charles and Sarab, infant children of Sarab Runley and Charles Jessop, aged 6 days.

Pineral at 2 o'clock on Thursday, from the residence of Mrs. Woods, No. 18 East Twenty-eighth-st.

MASON-On Thursday, Jan. 14, Frederick B., son of Alexander T. and Emeline L. Mason, aged 7 mosths and 19 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 34 South Publist., Brooklyn, E. D., to-day (Friday) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p. in.

MOWATT-On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1869, Rizabeth Acc, widow of Charles Mowatt of this city, and daughter of the late John Grayson of Sheffield. Rugiand, in the 62th year of her age. Paneral on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 3 orioset, p. m., from the Church of the Ascension, corner Fifth-ave. and Teoth-st.

NASE-At South Amenia, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863, Mrs PATTERSON-On Weinesday, Jan. 13, George Patterson, in the 64th PATTERISMS
vess of the same resulting to attend the foneral
from his late resultance, No. 102 Second-st., Williamsburgh, on Priday,

the 15th just, at 14 o'clock. TAYLOR-On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at Williamsburgh, after a lingering filmes, John Taylor, in the Tal year of his age. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Baptist Courch, corner Bedford and Downing-sts. New-York, (Dr. Dowling's) on Friday evening at 75 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Nyack.

Attention, Newsdealers!

HEARTH AND HOME, No. 5, READY SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

will begin a powerful story, written expressly for it by Mcs. Rabecca Harring Davis, author of LIFE IN THE IRON MILL, entitled, THE TEMBROKE LEGACY. This story will be handsomely illustrated by Stephens, and will gua through several numbers. It is a number of unusual richness in matter

Fig. 11th Assembly District Republican Association.
The Executive Committee of the Association are requisited to meet at
each parters, Runk's Hotel on FRIBAY EVENING, see 15th inst., 448
BESD, F. SR, & FERR, President.

and illustrations. See tables of contents in to morrow's dailles.

A. LAWHENCE, Secretaries, April 18 .

TO OUR BENEVOLENT FELLOW-CITIZENS.

At a meeting of citizens of New York, held on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 200, fifter a most intelligent, authentic, and earnest exposition of the story of the Revolution in the Island of Crete, and an soloquent appeal chelaif of the heroic defenders of liberty and country now strengting are said a harbarous foe, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions to farmish these despoiled and starying Christians with food, clothing, and other necessaries of life; their lands are vergel, their heurs despoiled; their warriers destinute of ammonition, our wives and children in exist. These terrible privations have been current for the preservation of the hollest and most essential of human

Moses Taylor, A. T. Stewart, A. A. Low, P. Daly. H. Russell, arshall Lefferts, laha Brooks, hn Kelly, wald Ottendorfer, Llova Aspinwali, Nehemiah Kuight, W. H. Lee, Le Grand Lockwood, Samuel Sloan, T. Brady. Stewart L. Woodford,

H. T. Tuckernan,
J. H. Choate,
J. Q. Weeks,
W. A. Butler, Weeks, as well be gratefully received and duly acknowled thanks. W. BELLOWS, Press. No. 104 Hast 20th-st. R. T. TUCKERJAN, Sec., No. 51 West 10th-st. R. T. TUCKERJAN, Sec., No. 51 West 10th-st. Press. No. 52 Wallest.

H. T. TUCKERMAN, Sec., No. 51 West littlest.
SAMUEL G. WARD. Treas. No. 52 Wallest.
J. M. RODOGANCHI, No. 32 Pinest.
D. N. BOTARSI. No. 47 Exchange place.
HOWARD CROSBY, No. 303 22 ave.
BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, New York University.
NTEWART L. WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.
JOSEPH THOMAS, No. 27 William at.
Contributions of clothing, new or old, especially for women and chitdree, may be sent to J. M. RODOGANCHI, No. 53 Pinest, or D. N.
BOTANSI, No. 47 Exchange-place.

dree, may be sent to J. M. RODUCANACHI, No. 55 Finest; or D. N. BOTANSI No. 61 Exchange-place.

The Cretains' Appeal.

Encooraged by the justness of our cause and the symbally that has already been so thereally extended to us, we venture once more to call upon the clitican of New York for aid. We are not unmindful of the kindress hereafore between the symbally and so long and as patiently flavored to the symbally and so long and as patiently flavored to the theory of the two as the symbally and so long and as patiently have we home them that we are connelled to ask once more for the bood of your charity. A creally persecuted people in this great era of religious and political enlightenment, in this age of mental progress, we are saturally driving of starvation and misery, while the most formate among us are striving to satisfy the cavings of hunger by a scanty pittance of bread, moistened by the hitterest of tears. Our termentors, who have long since, at the tribunal of humanity, forfeited every inherited right to control us, still practice upon us crucities at which all Christendiam shoulders. The pagents of Europe, they know no higher motive than the sathifaction of their apacity; no moiner similar than a savage despotium; no dictates more words than the gratification of every unamany and degrading passion. Barnarians, they torture us for our faith; treatts, they were our patriot's souls, our only crime being that we have our native land too well to abandom her. Our bitter saferings, and, above all those of our wives and children, compel us to crave roughly much toward scalefying the necessities of our wretched conditions. Bonations of clothing and money may be sent to the Res, H. W. Bellows, Practicat the Res, Ib., Alexander Vinton, W. T. Biodgett B. W. C. R. Agreage the Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, W. T. Biodgett B. W. Teasurer, No. 52 Wallest, and J. M. Rodocanach, No. 55 Pinest.

The COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER.

Published by McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., IS THE STANDARD WORK ON CREDITS. The Volume of 1869 will contain a list of the BUSINESS MAN

n all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, with a radius adjusting the Relative Standing and Commercial Credit of Each.

NO ERFERENCE BOOK IS ISSUED

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Under its new management, the circulation of THE QUISCY WHIGHAD REPUBLICAN has been largely increased, and it is now a superior medium of communication with the dealers of Wostern Himols and Northern Missouri.

THE WHIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a first-class

THE WHIIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a first-class newspaper, Republican in publica.

We make a specialty of Commercial News, having an editor amployed to attend solely to the commercial department. Quincy is located on the Mississpin River, 200 miles above St. Louis. It is the second city in Illinois in point of population and business importance. The population now numbers about 35,000 souls. Several hundred new builtings are rected acmusily. The new rational bridge is nearly completed, making this the first point at which illinois and Missouri are connected by iron rails. The bulk of our circulation is distributed in the following countess: Illinois-Anams, Hancock, Knox, McDonough, Schupter, Heary, Brown, Sanganon, Morgan, Pite, Macon.

Missouri-Scotland, Clark, Sullivan, Adair, Knox, Lewis, Liuo, Macon.
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